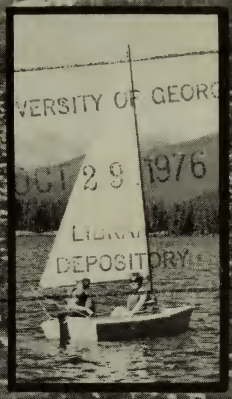
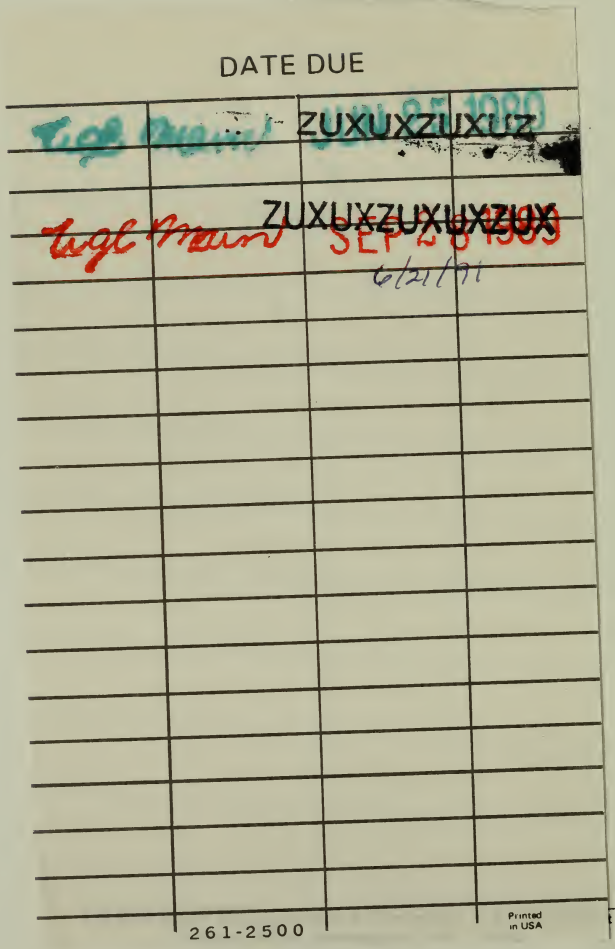
J84
I 29.63
975/CY

Public Use of the National Park System

Calendar Year Report 1975



VERSITY OF GEORG
OCT 29 1976
DEPOSITORY


DATE DUE
ZUXUXZUXUZ
ZUXUXZUXUXZUX
Tuft Main
SEP 26 1989
6/21/91
261-2500
Printed in USA

Public Use of the National Park System

Calendar Year Report 1975

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
OCT 29 1976
LIBRARIES
DEPOSITORY

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1976

Foreword

How many visits have been made to the National Park System since it was founded in 1872? The answer, early in 1976, is about 3.4 billion.

It took 91 years to reach the first billion in 1963, but only six more years to reach 2 billion in 1969. Five more years brought the total to 3 billion, in 1974. Sometime in this year of 1976 we will record the 3.5 billionth visit. We expect to easily exceed 250 million visits this year as compared to last year's record of 238.8 million.

But 1976 is significant above all as our American Revolution Bicentennial Year. Twenty-three National Park System parklands have been honored as official Bicentennial sites, and all 285 areas of the System are conducting special Bicentennial activities.

Also, 1976 marks the 60th anniversary of the National Park Service, established in the Department of the Interior by Act of Congress August 25, 1916. This year also is the 20th anniversary of Mission 66. Starting in 1956, Mission 66—a 10-year, billion-dollar program—put new life into a National Park System worn and neglected in World War II and the postwar years.

We in the National Park Service look forward to spirited and constructive years as custodians of the Nation's parklands. We offer to all a warm welcome and pleasant visits to the 31 million acres of the National Park System.

GARY EVERHARDT
Director
National Park Service

Contents

Foreword iii
Introduction 1
Calendar Year 1975 Visitation Patterns 6
Special Analyses 18
  Long Run Trends in Visitation 18
  Seasonal, Weekly, and Daily Variations of Visitation 20
  Tent and Recreational Vehicle Camping 24
  Map: Visits and Number of Sites by State 28
  Visitation and Operating Budget 30
Individual Park Statistics 32
Notes Regarding Data Collection and Presentation 56
Definitions 58
Regional Offices and Addresses 59

Tables
1 Areas in the National Park System 10
2 Summary Data 12
3 Visits by Management Category 14
4 Overnight Stays and Visitor Hours 16
5 Systemwide Visitation by Month 23
6 Overnight Stays in NPS Operated Campgrounds, Number of Campsites and Number of Areas Reporting 26
7 Visitation and Operating Budget by Region 31
8 Individual Park Statistics 33

Figures
1 Visits by Management Category 15
2 1965 to 1975 Visits to NPS Areas 19
3 Monthly Visitation to NPS Areas 22
4 Overnight Stays in NPS Operated Campgrounds; Total, Tent, and Recreational Vehicle Use; 1960–1975 27
5 Percentage Distribution of Recreational Visitation and Operating Budget by Region 30

Introduction

As the United States celebrates its 200th year of independence in 1976, the National Park Service will be marking the 60th year since its establishment on August 25, 1916. In this publication, we have elected to highlight the historical events and legislation which led to the creation of the National Park Service and describe some of the influences which help to shape the policies of the Service.

Material used in this introduction is adopted from *The National Park Service* by William C. Everhart. ©1972 by Praeger Publishers, Inc., New York. Reprinted by permission.

On March 1, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the act establishing Yellowstone National Park, setting aside a tract of 2 million acres' as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.' The Act. . . aslo established for the first time the policy of national ownership of superlative resources for the common good.

By 1900 other national parks had been created, Yosemite, General Grant, Mt. Rainier, and Sequoia. There was no central organization to direct park matters, and each park was regarded as a separate entity. Establishment of a park was most often the result of local action led by a few concerned individuals to prevent despoiling. . . .

In 1906, two acts of Congress considerably broadened the idea of national parks. . . the establishment of Mesa Verde National Park gave protection to the greatest collection of archaeological ruins in the Southwest. The Antiquities Act was passed in 1906 and gave legal protection against damaging or removing any historic objects from public lands of the United States. The Antiquities Act also empowered the President to proclaim as national monuments any lands owned or acquired by the Federal Government that contained historic landmarks, historic or prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.

In 1912, President William Howard Taft sent Congress a special message recommending the establishment of a Bureau of National Parks. He declared that the lack of support and scattered administration of the parks and monuments among the several federal departments threatened their survival; a much more unified and professional administration must be developed if they are to be given the kind of protection and provide the facilities that would enable the public to use and enjoy them.

During 1915, Stephen T. Mather, special assistant to the Secretary, and Horace Albright, Mather's assistant, were faced with securing passage of the bill to establish a new park bureau, and planning the organization and staffing. A well planned publicity campaign was needed to get Congress, Governors, civic associations, and the general public interested in the parks.

Legislation was again introduced in 1916; similar bills had been advanced in almost every session of Congress since 1900. In late August the bill finally passed, and was signed by President Woodrow Wilson.

The first decade of the National Park Service was the most formative period. It was a time of rapid growth and development, the building of an efficient and devoted organization almost from scratch. It was also an era of accelerated economic prosperity for the nation, and the spectacular arrival of the automobile promoted popular support for the parks.

By the late 1920s, the Park Service had grown to an organization administering twenty-one national parks and thirty-three national monuments. Shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in 1933, nearly 50 historical sites were transferred by executive order to the National Park Service from the several administering agencies, most of them in the Departments of War and Agriculture. Included were 11 national military parks, 10 battlefield sites, 11 national cemeteries and 10 national monuments.

During the depression years of the 1930s, Civilian Conservation Corps camps were established in almost every national park, which enabled the areas to catch up on their backlog of needed projects; campgrounds, buildings, trails and bridges were built, utility systems installed, roads constructed or improved, historic buildings and battlefields restored, and visitor-use facilities improved.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935, which established a national policy of preserving historic places, designated the Park Service as the responsible agency. The Park, Parkway and Recreation Study Act of 1936 marked the beginning on a national scale of an attempt to plan for outdoor recreation

needs of the entire country. Other legislation introduced a number of new kinds of parks into the national park system: the Blue Ridge Parkway, the first national parkway; Lake Mead, the first national recreation area, and Cape Hatteras, the first national seashore.

Pearl Harbor brought a sudden end to almost twenty-five years of continuous growth of the National Park Service. During the war years travel was a first casualty of rationing: by 1943 the number of Park Service employees had dropped to less than 2,000.

Almost ten years had passed without significant maintenance of facilities, and as a result of this neglect, repair and replacement of buildings, utilities systems, roads and trails would require $321 million.

Conrad L. Wirth became Director in 1951, and saw the need and foresaw the political attractiveness of putting the whole want list into a single package; the objectives defined, the cost identified, the target dates for completion of every project assigned.

In 1966 the Park Service would be celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. In anticipation, Wirth foresaw a ten year program, to begin in 1956, to bring every park up to standard by 1966. Planning for Mission 66 was launched.

A special committee was activated and worked for a year putting the plan together. In actual fact, the entire organization went into action, regional offices and park staffs developing individual project plans and supplying cost estimates for each park. In Washington, the park packages were examined every weekend until the total plan, containing the management and budget requirements for each of 180 parks, had been completed.

At a special meeting of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Cabinet in early 1956, the Park Service presented the Mission 66 program. The President responded by pledging the unqualified support of his administration. Congress fully supported Mission 66 completely and gave it a warm reception at budget hearing time throughout the ten year cycle.

For the National Park System, Mission 66 brought rejuvenation. Worn out facilities were rehabilitated or replaced and new ones added. More than 2000 homes were built for employees. Substantial increases in staffs provided for badly needed protection activities and permitted resumption of many lapsed interpretive and visitor services programs. Two training centers were established, at Grand Canyon and Harpers Ferry, to provide handsome physical plants for one of the most extensive training programs in Government.

During the 1960s and early 70s such landmark pieces of legislation as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the Wilderness Act in 1964, the Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the Wild and Scenic River Act in 1968, the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969, National Park Service General Authorities Act in 1970, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act in 1974 added substantially to the responsibility of the Park Service and immeasurably to the complexity of Management.

The National Park System now consists of 286 areas that vary in size from a tenth acre lot to parcels with millions of acres that sometimes transcend state boundaries. They range from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands, and from the Mexican border into Alaska. They include deserts, rivers, forests, coastal islands, volcanoes, as well as historic homes, battlefields, monumental structures, parkways and theatres.

From its establishment 60 years ago, the National Park Service has been responsive to the needs of the American people, and thus the number of areas is likely to continue to grow.

Calendar Year 1975 Visitation Patterns

Visitation to National Park System areas continued to increase significantly throughout 1975 following the decline of late 1973 and 1974 brought on by the energy crisis. In what appeared to be a prelude to the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, total reported 1975 visitation increased by 21.4 million, or 9.8 percent, over the reported 1974 use.

As always, the aggregate comparison is somewhat distorted by significant changes in counting procedures at several parks and by the addition of new areas' data to the series. A clearer picture of the aggregate change is accomplished by excluding new areas' data to arrive at adjusted totals. On an adjusted basis, visitation rose 7.5 percent from 213.3 million in 1974 to 229.3 million in 1975. Gateway National Recreation Area, which began reporting in mid-1974, recorded over 8 million visits in 1975 and was responsible for most of the additional increase in use exhibited in the unadjusted aggregate data.

Out of the total 259 areas reporting use in 1975, six areas began officially reporting after January 1974 and two sites were closed for extended periods of time for rehabilitation. Of the remaining 251 sites, 198 exhibited increases in 1975 when compared to 1974.

In order to better evaluate aggregate trends the parks have been separated into two categories which we shall rather loosely describe as "urban" and "rural." Urban parks are those defined as being within at least 40 miles of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) with a population of 250,000 or more persons. Rural sites, on the other hand, include all parks more than 40 miles from the densely populated SMSA's as defined above. As a consequence

of the definition, many of the parks identified as "rural" are infact located in small cities or in close proximity to the smaller SMSA's. Despite the shortcomings of the definitions, the categorization of parks in this manner enabled us to isolate some interesting, though predictable, occurrences during the peak of the energy crisis in 1974. In summary, we found that the sudden shortage of gasoline in the early 1974 and the subsequent sharp increase in fuel prices had a greater and longer lasting effect on rural area use than on urban area use. By late 1974, however, both rural and urban parks were exhibiting near normal increases in visitation.

In 1975, excluding the eight areas whose data were noncomparable, visitation to the 151 rural areas increased by 9.4 percent, from 83.4 million to 1974 to 91.2 million visits in 1975; use of the 100 urban areas rose 6.3 percent, from 129.9 million in 1974 to 138.1 million in 1975. The relatively large increase in visitation to rural areas should not be interpreted to mean that visitation to remote areas is growing faster than visitation to urban or near urban parks. A more accurate evaluation requires analysis of use levels prior to the onset of the 1974 tourism depression. On an adjusted basis 1975 rural area use was only 3.7 percent greater than in 1973, whereas 1975 urban area use was 8.2 percent greater than in 1973. Thus, it appears that while visitation to rural areas has more than recovered, the annual growth rate of rural park use is likely to remain slightly less than the rate of growth experienced at parks in or near large urban population concentrations.

Despite the aggregate trend, quite a few rural parks experienced dramatic increases in use in 1975. In particular several remotely located parks in the Rocky Mountain and Western Regions exhibited large gains. In California, Yosemite National Park registered an all time high of over 2.6 million visits. An increase of more than 60 percent over 1974 use at Whiskeytown--Shasta-Trinity National Recreation

Area in northern California resulted in a record for annual use. Isolated Glacier National Park in northern Montana experienced greater numbers of visitors in 1975 than at any other time in its history. Spectacular increases also occured in vicinity of northern Arizona and southern Utah where a forty percent surge in use at Grand Canyon National Park led to an all time high of more than 2.8 million visitors, and nearby Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks also set records with increases over 1974 of twenty-four and forty-one percent respectively.

Urban parks, particularly Bicentennial related areas, also exhibited dramatic increases in visitation in 1975.

Areas closely identified with the Revolutionary War era are located primarily in or near large urban population centers on the East Coast. Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, the NPS site most closely identified with the historic events of 1776, experienced a record high of nearly 3.8 million visits in 1975 and is expecting double that number in the Bicentennial Year. Colonial National Historic Site, adjacent to Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia and site of Jamestown Island (the first permanent English settlement in America) and Yorktown (scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution) recorded 9.7 million visits in 1975. A 25 percent increase in use is expected in 1976 at Colonial. In the Boston area which is the site of many Bicentennial related historic events, Minute Man National Historical Park [commemorating the start of the Revolutionary War] experienced a 53 percent increase in use between 1974 and 1975. Comparable increases are predicted next year at many NPS sites where special

activities or Bicentennial commemorative ceremonies are planned.

In addition to spectacular increases in use of historical sites in 1975, many near urban recreational and natural areas reported record high visitor volumes in 1975. In particular, coastal recreation sites continued to attract large crowds during the peak summer season. Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts with over 5.2 million visits (a nearly 20 percent increase over 1974) typifies the increased popularity of all public seashores. Gateway NRA, the newly established recreation area which offers beach attractions to heavily populated New York and New Jersey urban areas is expected to record more than 10 million visits annually with potential for continued growth as development progresses. Gulf Islands National Seashore in Mississippi and Florida reported nearly 1.4 million users in 1975, a 34 percent increase over 1974. Fire Island in New York, Padre Island in Texas, Point Reyes in California and all other National Seashores administered by the National Park Service are facing increased visitor use pressures which are not likely to abate in the forseeable future.

Many other NPS administered sites could be singled out as examples of the growth in travel volume experienced in 1975. With the continuation of a healthy recovery in the Nation's economy and increased travel associated with the Bicentennial Celebration, it is likely that many more all time high annual visitation records will be established in the coming year. Although historical sites are likely to exhibit the largest relative increases in use in 1976, the natural and recreational areas are also expected to continue to be popular destination sites.

TABLE 1. AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

ABBREVIATIONS	CLASS OF AREA	NUMBER OF AREAS ADMINISTERED
NB	National Battlefields	7
NBP	National Battlefiedl Parks	3
NBS	National Battlefield Sites	2
NHS	National Historic Sites	51
NHP	National Historical Parks	16
NL	National Lakeshores	4
NMem	National Memorials	22
NMemP	National Memorial Parks	1
NMP	National Military Parks	11
NM	National Monuments	81[c]
NP	National Parks	38[d]
—	National Parkways	4
—	National Preserves	2
NRA	National Recreation Areas	16
NR	National River	1
NS	National Seashores	10
NSR	National Scenic Riverways	3
NST	National Scenic Trails	1
NCP	National Capital Parks[f]	1
—	National Mall	1
—	National Visitor Center	1
—	Parks—Other	9
—	White House	1
	TOTAL	286
	Affiliated areas, not part of the system	17

[a]Recreational category includes 2 areas formerly making up the now abolished Cultural category.

[b]Theodore Roosevelt Island has been reclassified from Natural to Historical category (National Memorial).

[c]35 in Natural category, 46 in Historical category.

[d]All in Natural category except Mesa Verde, which is in Historical category.

[e]Data for Ross Lake and Lake Chelan NRAs are combined with the

(as of December 31, 1975)

NUMBER OF AREAS REPORTING VISITS		
NATURAL	HISTORICAL	RECREATIONAL[a]
—	7	—
—	3	—
—	2	—
—	43	—
—	16	—
—	—	3
—	18[b]	1
—	1	—
—	11	—
34	43	—
36[g]	1	—
—	—	4
—	—	—
—	—	15[e]
—	—	1
—	—	7
—	—	2
—	—	—
—	—	1
—	—	—
—	—	—
—[b]	4	5
—	1	—
70[b]	150[b]	39[h]
—	—	—

North Cascades data; no breakdown available.

[f] Excludes areas enumerated as separate units of the National Park System.

[g] Voyageurs NP discontinued reporting after submitting a few reports in 1973. It has been delisted as a reporting unit.

[h] Includes National Capital Parks which is considered a separate category apart from the 38 recreational areas throughout the remainder of this report.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY DATA[a] CALENDAR YEAR 1975

Number of Areas, National Park System[b]
- Number of areas reporting public use (as of Dec. 31)
  - Natural category
  - Historical category
  - Recreational category
  - National Capital Parks[c]

Public Use Volume (in thousands):
- **Visits, total**
  - Recreation visits
  - Nonrecreation visits
- **Overnight Stays, total**
  - Recreation overnight stays
  - Nonrecreation overnight stays
- **Visitor-Hours, total**
  - Recreation visitor-hours
  - Nonrecreation visitor-hours

Area, total[d]:
- Federally-owned lands and waters
- Non-Federal, within park boundaries

Operating Budget for Fiscal Year (ending June 30)

Number of Permanent Full-time Employees (as of December 31, 1975), including Job Corps

[a] Sum of line items may not equal totals, due to rounding.
[b] Due to change in the definition of areas administered in January 1975, these data are not comparable. See: Notes Regarding Data Collection and Presentation.

CY 1974	CY 1975	PER CENT CHANGE
309	286	[b]
266	259	[b]
74	70	[b]
156	150	[b]
35	38	[b]
1	1	[b]
217,437.6	**238,849.1**	**+ 9.8**
171,054.8	190,390.8	+ 11.3
46,382.8	48,458.3	+ 4.5
15,349.8	**16,715.8**	**+ 8.9**
15,310.0	16,366.7	+ 6.9
39.8	349.1	+777.1[e]
980,969.2	**1,096,246.2**	**+ 11.8**
960,030.7	1,065,292.7	+ 11.0
20,938.4	30,953.4	+ 47.8
31,106,308 Acres	**31,026,509 Acres**	**– 0.3**
(12,588,550 Hectares)	(12,556,256 Hectares)	
29,031,485 Acres	29,090,559 Acres	+ 0.2
(11,748,881 Hectares)	(11,772,787 Hectares)	
2,074,823 Acres	1,935,950 Acres	– 6.7
(839,669 Hectares)	(783,469 Hectares)	
$201,833,000	$230,746,000	+ 14.3
7,443	7,153	–3.9

[c] Does not include the 25 areas listed in Notes Regarding Data Collection and Presentation.
[d] Conversion of acres to hectares was made by dividing acreage figures by 2.471 as an approximation.
[e] See footnoote 8 to Table 8, Individual Park Statistics.

TABLE 3. VISITS, BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES (in thousands)[1]

	CY 1974[3]			CY 1975		
	NO. OF AREAS REPORTING	REC-REATION	NON-RECREATION	NO. OF AREAS REPORTING	REC-REATION	NON-RECREATION
Natural Category[2]	74	50,881.1	9,862.9	70	55,330.3	11,506.2
National Parks	37	43,123.6	9,574.7	36	47,124.7	11,096.0
Other natural areas	37	7,757.6	288.2	34	8,205.6	410.2
Historical Category	156	53,435.4	27,052.6	150	58,981.6	27,057.2
Recreational Category[2]	35	59,090.2	8,419.9	38	69,590.6	9,894.9
National Parkways	4	27,556.8	6,893.2	4	28,524.1	7,454.8
Other recreational areas	31	31,533.4	1,526.7	34	41,066.5	2,440.1
National Capital Parks[3]	1	7,648.0	1,047.4	1	6,488.4	—

[1]Sum of line items may not equal totals, due to rounding.
[2]Data for Lake Chelan and Ross Lake NRA's are included in North Cascades NP.
[3]CY 74 data are shown here as previously published, except that use data for the now abolished cultural category has been combined with the recreational areas' data. Changes in park designation in the National Capital Parks category effective January 1975 are discussed: Notes Regarding Data Collection and Presentation.

FIGURE 1. VISITS BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY, 1975

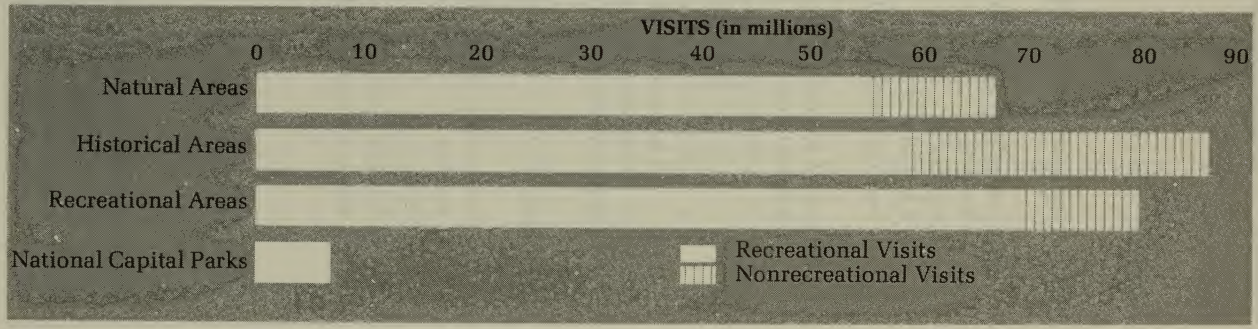


TABLE 4. OVERNIGHT STAYS AND VISITOR-HOURS

Total Overnight Stays (excluding inholdings)

- By management categories
  - Natural
  - Historical
  - Recreational
  - National Capital Parks

- By type of accommodations
  - Recreational:
    - Concessioner lodgings[3]
    - Concessioner campgrounds and trailer villages
    - NPS-operated campsites
    - Backcountry camping
    - Miscellaneous overnight stays[4]
  - Nonrecreational-not categorized by types

Total Visitor-Hours (including overnight and day use)

- By management categories
  - Natural
  - Historical
  - Recreational
  - National Capital Parks

[1]Subtotals may not equal totals, due to rounding of figures.
[2]CY 74 data are shown here as previously published, except that use data for the now abolished cultural category has been combined with the recreational areas' data. Changes in park designation in the National Capital Parks category effective January 1975 are dis-

(in thousands)[1]

CY 1974[2]	CY 1975	PER CENT CHANGE
15,349.8	16,715.8	+ 8.9
10,174.6	10,980.4	+ 7.9
448.8	528.5	+ 17.8
4,676.7	5,206.9	+ 11.3
49.7	—	—
15,310.0	16,366.7	+ 6.9
2,828.8	3,089.6	+ 9.2
858.2	864.8	+ 0.8
8,411.8	8,817.0	+ 4.8
2.172.2	2,346.4	+ 8.0
1,039.0	1,248.9	+ 20.2
39.8	349.1	+777.1[5]
980,969.2	1,096,246.2	+ 11.8
547,291.7	603,098.2	+ 10.2
73,531.2	87,442.5	+ 18.9
339,830.8	390,302.5	+ 14.9
20,315.5	15,403.0	− 24.2

cussed in footnote 7 to Table 8, Individual Park Statistics.
[3]Includes some campgrounds and trailer villages.
[4]Separate figures for organized groups are no longer available; they are now included in the Miscellaneous overnight stays.
[5]See footnote 8 to Table 8, Individual Park Statistics.

Special Analyses

The purpose of this section is to illustrate specific aspects of public use of the National Park System, in order to create a clearer picture of the diversity of use and the various factors that affect the intensity of visitation.

Included in this issue are four brief essays and supporting data tables and figures on various aspects of public use of the National Park System; one on long run trends in visitation, another on seasonal, weekly and daily patterns of use, a third on tent and recreational vehicle camping in NPS operated campgrounds, and the last a brief description of the relationship between visitation and operational funding. Also included is a map showing Calendar Year 1975 visitation data distributed according to States and other political entities (the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico).

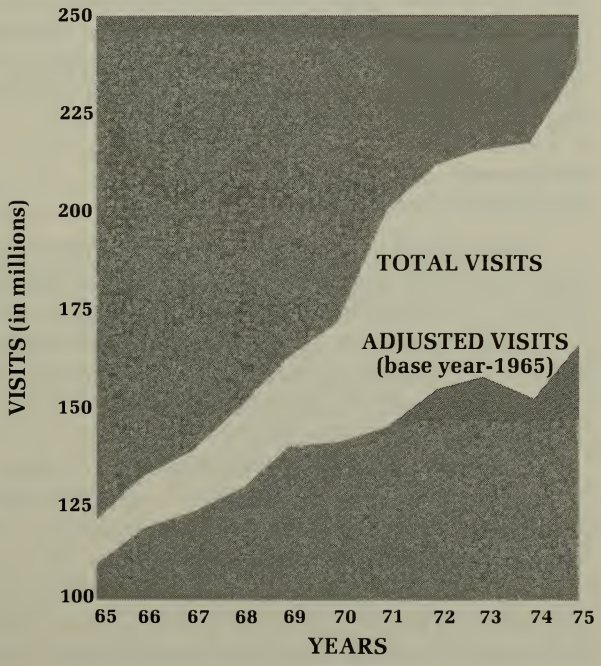
Long Run Trends in Visitation

On an as-reported basis Systemwide visitation has increased from 121.3 million in 1965 to 238.8 million in 1975, a 97 percent increase. Much of the increase is due to the addition of new areas to the National Park System. More than 65 parks have begun reporting visitation since 1965 and they alone reported nearly 35 million visits in 1975. In addition to new areas' data, a 1971 revision in the definition of visits created a severely misleading upward distortion in Systemwide park visitation. By excluding several of the areas significantly affected by the 1971 change in counting as well as new areas' data, a nearly comparable historical series of visitation statistics can be constructed. On the adjusted basis,

visitation has increased 63 percent, from 101.6 million to 1965 to 165.4 million in 1975; this works out to an annual growth rate of 5 percent. The Systemwide reported and adjusted data series are displayed in Figure 2.

Although the sharp rise in travel costs in 1974 wrenched the entire travel industry, the future outlook is one of continued growth. Persons born during the post-World War II "baby boom" are just now entering the prime of their travel years. With increasing incomes, higher levels of education, and greater

FIGURE 2. 1965 TO 1975 VISITS TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS, SHOWING GROSS TOTALS AND ADJUSTED TOTALS ON A 1965 BASE (ADJUSTED DATA EXCLUDES VISITS STATISTICS TO NEW AREAS WHICH BEGAN REPORTING AFTER JANUARY 1965 AND FOR NINE AREAS WHICH WERE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY THE 1971 CHANGE IN DEFINITIONS).



mobility, coupled with the relatively young age structure of the current population, it is almost certain that the National Park System, even without the addition of new areas, will experience continued high rates of growth in visitation. And it is not likely that large demand pressures will abate at least until the year 2020 if and when the U.S. population stablize or declines. In any case, the popularity of the United States as a tourist destination site by foreign travelers will lead to greater numbers of non-American park visitors well into the future. Over the long run, it is quite possible that the National Park Service will be forced to introduce rationing devices and management policies as a means of redistributing use spatially and temporally to protect the natural and historical resources of the United States. Restrictions on automobile use within the parks and required advance reservations for certain activities are two techniques now used to alleviate the adverse impact of excessive use of resources at some parks. All rationing policies, however, are aimed at improving the quality of the visitor's experience as well as preserving the resources for future generations.

Seasonal, Weekly, and Daily Variations of Visitation

The recreation industry is characterized and in some cases plagued by highly divergent seasonal use patterns. In addition to seasonal fluctuations, weekly and daily variations in use have a much more significant impact on the day to day management of resources and visitor services than does the total magnitude of use in a single year.

Seasonal patterns of visitation are, of course, attributable primarily to weather variations and to traditional vacation patterns. The majority of areas in the National Park System experience the largest numbers of users during the summer months of mild weather and school vacations. A few Southern parks, Everglades National Park and Death Valley National

Monument among others, exhibit contracyclical seasonal patterns. However, the typical peak season runs from Memorial day and/or mid-June when many schools break for the summer through Labor Day in early September. During the months of June, July and August nearly 50 percent of total annual recreation visitation occurs. Nonrecreation use, as expected, does not exhibit such wide fluctuations and approximately 4 million nonrecreation users are reported monthly throughout the year. Systemwide monthly visits data are displayed in table 5 and figure 3 for 1972 through 1975.

In order to effectively handle the large number of visitors during the height of the summer peak season, the National Park Service supplements its regular staff with approximately 6,800 employees to assist in interpreting and maintaining the park resources and facilities.

Weekly and daily variations are not recorded systematically on a Servicewide basis, however most areas experience peaks on Saturdays or Sundays. Some remote parks which are more than a day's drive from major population centers may exhibit peak use on weekdays. During the spring and fall off-season, weekend use is frequently as heavy as the average summer day, especially in areas known for their fall coloration. Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks will typically record their largest daily visitor volume of the year on an October weekend day.

Variations within a day may create special scheduling and other management problems for a park manager. For example, at seashores or recreation areas where the length of stay for day users is relatively long, the park staff must cope with large numbers of arrivals from approximately 9 am to 1 pm with the peak number of total persons in the park occurring between 2 and 3 pm. A similar departure pattern, involving intense traffic management, takes place in the late afternoon and early evening. Parks

with short average lengths of stay also must learn to manage moving people efficiently during peak periods of use and to avert and control problems associated with excessive queuing. Where in-park overnight facilities are available, patterns of use vary and sometimes conflicts occur between overnight users and day users. Careful analysis of daily use patterns are necessary in order to ensure that the visitors are able to enjoy the freedom of selecting options in their park experience.

In all cases consideration for the visitors' needs and behavior patterns must be carefully coordinated with the duty of the National Park Service to protect and preserve the resources of the park. Intense visitor use of a site or facility over a short period of time can have a significant deteriorating impact on park resources. NPS managers have been grappling with this problem since the establishment of the National Park Service sixty years ago. The challenge to develop innovative and effective means of preserving the park without severely limiting visitor behavior will undoubtedly remain a significant issue in National Park System management.

FIGURE 3. MONTHLY VISITATION TO NATIONAL

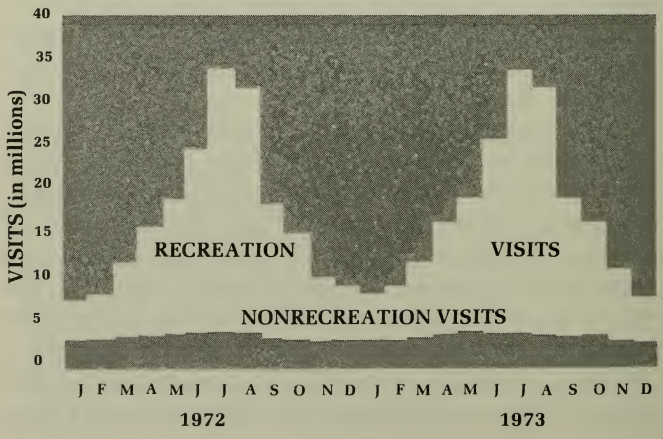
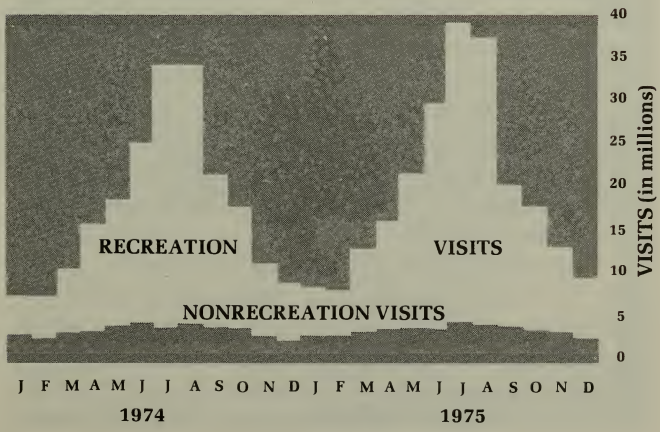


TABLE 5.
SYSTEMWIDE VISITATION BY MONTH, 1972–1975
(in thousands)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
January	8,113.6	8,881.9	7,821.1	8,928.0
February	8,590.6	9,356.1	7,856.9	8,783.8
March	12,299.5	12,292.9	11,053.2	13,202.8
April	16,196.6	17,039.0	16,100.6	16,238.4
May	19,770.3	19,761.8	19,022.5	21,770.6
June	25,152.2	26,221.3	25,369.9	29,810.3
July	34,303.8	34,044.6	34,659.8	39,386.3
August	32,112.7	32,168.6	34,610.2	37,789.4
September	19,035.7	19,486.9	21,873.3	20,952.1
October	15,751.9	16,921.5	18,311.1	18,450.3
November	10,841.5	11,284.0	11,774.8	13,582.9
December	9,452.8	8,121.6	8,984.3	9,954.2
CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL	211,621.1	215,580.0	217,437.6	238,849.1

[a] The sum of line items may not equal totals due to rounding.

PARK SYSTEM AREAS, 1972-1975



Tent and Recreation Vehicle Camping

During the 1960s, one of the fastest growing industries in America was the recreational vehicle (RV) industry. As exhibited in Table 6 and Figure 4 recreation vehicle use was primarily responsible for the tremendous increase in overnight camping in NPS operated campgrounds between 1960 and 1967. During this same period tent camping reached its peak also, but subsequently declined to the early 1960 levels where it has apparently stablized since 1970. RV camping, however, has maintained its popularity and despite conjectures that the increase in fuel costs would lead to large decreases in RV use, RV camping reached an all time high in 1975 in the National Park System.

Unfortunately, statistics on overnight stays in NPS operated campgrounds do not truly reflect the increased popularity of and demand for camping. Various NPS policies have had a significant impact on the data series. In the late 1960s, for example, overflow camping in nondesignated sites or areas was prohibited nationwide. Also, reevaluations of campground site-density led to large reductions in the number of sites at many campgrounds and camping areas. In recent years many, if not most, NPS campgrounds were filled to capacity for the greater part of the peak visitor season. Saturation of campgrounds and a desire for a more equitable distribution of sites led to the decision for an experimental computerized reservation system in 1973 and 1974. Implementation of a permanent reservation system at heavily used parks is anticipated in 1978.

Capacity constraints and possible further reductions in the number of sites significantly affect the capability of NPS operated campgrounds to fulfill total demand for camping by park visitors. Greater reliance on concessioner and private facilities in the vicinity of the park to accomodate camping parties

can be expected in the future. Despite capacity constraints, total systemwide useage of NPS campgrounds is likely to increase as areas with camping facilities are added to the system.

Not reflected in these data are overnight stays in the backcountry of parks. Backcountry use data are somewhat inconsistent and less well documented over time thus reducing the value of reported historical data for trend analysis.

In addition to camping in NPS operated campgrounds and the backcountry, the total overnight stays data shown in the summary and individual park tables includes overnights in concessioner operated lodging and campgrounds, overnights by groups, overnights aboard boats, overnights identified as nonrecreational in character such as commercial fishermen, and other miscellaneous overnights which do not fit in any of the above categories.

TABLE 6.
OVERNIGHT STAYS IN NPS OPERATED CAMPGROUNDS, TENTS, RECREATION VEHICLES, NUMBERS OF CAMPSITES AND NUMBER OF AREAS REPORTING (1960–1975)

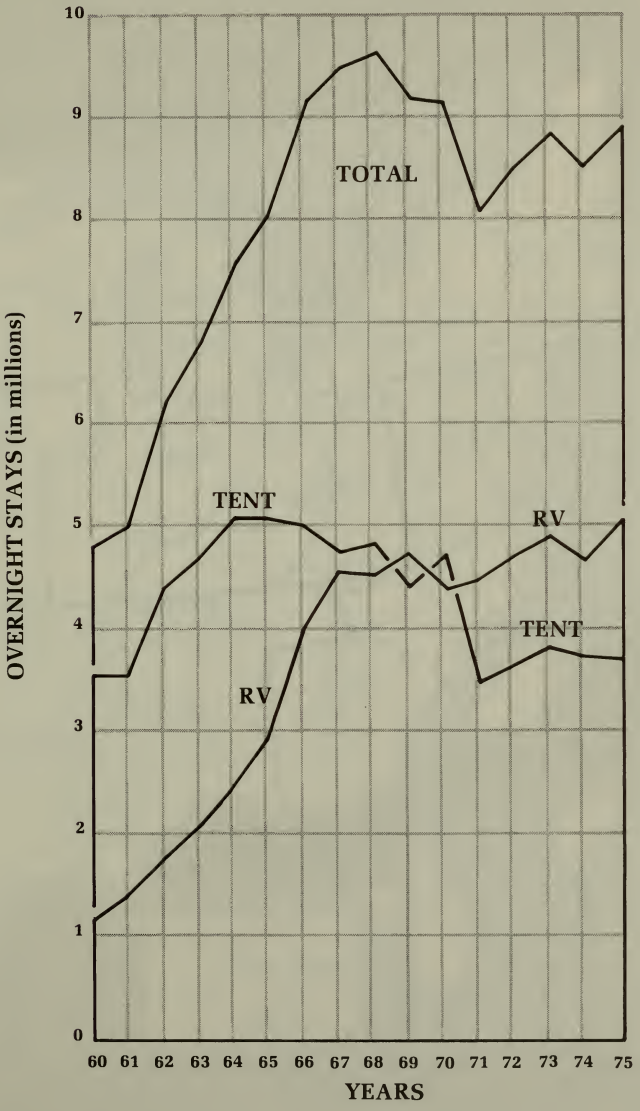
YEAR	OVERNIGHT STAYS (in thousands)			NUMBER OF CAMPSITES[1] (TYPE A & B)	NUMBER OF AREAS REPORTING
	TENTS	REC-REATION VEHICLES	TOTAL		
1960	3,585.5	1,260.2	4,845.7	N.A.	73
1961	3,586.7	1,473.2	5,059.9	19,163	70
1962	4,307.4	1,811.6	6,119.1	21,272	71
1963	4,621.2	2,149.5	6,770.7	24,524	73
1964	5,043.8	2,413.8	7,457.6	27,459	75
1965	5,104.4	2,980.5	8,084.8	27,014	80
1966	5,062.1	3,938.3	9,000.5	28,495	81
1967	4,715.3	4,594.3	9,309.7	28,526	90
1968	4,788.1	4,623.0	9,411.1	28,426	88
1969	4,390.1	4,659.1	9,049.2	27,061	85
1970	4,684.6	4,339.3	9,023.8	27,648	87
1971	3,482.5	4,451.7	7,934.3	27,700	86
1972	3,651.6	4,731.4	8,383.0	27,568[2]	88
1973	3,801.8	4,883.3	8,685.1	29,489	90
1974	3,791.5	4,620.3	8,411.8	29,241	89
1975	3,735.3	5,081.7	8,817.0	28,987	89

N.A.—Not Available.

[1]The exact number of campsites is not accurately known; there are significant discrepancies in the numbers reported for different purposes by many areas. Type A—Campsites are designated to accommodate an individual, family, or small party and includes parking spaces, a fireplace or grill, table and bench combination. TypeB—Campsites are areas (other than a campground) designated and used for camping.

[2]An additional 2,073 sites were unidentified by type; some or all may have been type A or B.

FIGURE 4. OVERNIGHT STAYS IN NPS OPERATED CAMPGROUNDS: TOTAL, TENT, AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE USE, 1960-1975



National Park System
Calendar Year 1975
Visitation by State

Areas released our National Park System and Affiliated Areas authorized as of December 31, 1975. Map includes the Appalachian Trail, Piscataway Park, International Park, and 17 other non-Federally owned areas.

Visitation is for areas established, operating and reporting as of December 31, 1975.

Several parks encompass areas in two or more states. State "Areas" totals allow the total number of authorized areas wholly or partially in each state. Where not all are reporting, the latter information is added. "Visits" data for a multi-state area are allocated to its several states in rank order by visitor point of entry.

Indicated states (•) are regional offices.

Visitation and Operating Budget

In the National Park System the primary workload is generated by the visitors. Other factors, such as size and complexity of resources, physical facilities, climate, and the plant and animal populations play a major role in the nature of the workload. Nevertheless, the intensity of visitor use over a given period of time and the type of activity engaged in will be the major determinants of workload and, consequently, the operating budget. Except for certain historical, archaeological and resource research activities, park staffs plan their interpretive, maintenance, protection, safety, and resource management functions in accordance with expected visitor use characteristics.

The close relationship between funding levels for park operations and recreation visitation is readily apparent in the regional distribution of visitation and operating budget as shown in Table 7 and Figure 5.

FIGURE 5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECREATIONAL VISITATION AND OPERATING BUDGET, BY REGION

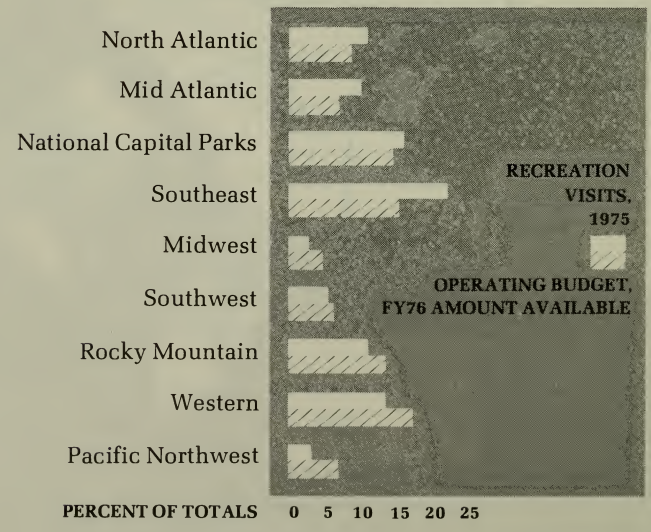


TABLE 7. VISITATION AND OPERATING BUDGET, BY REGION

REGION	1975 VISITATION (000's)				FY 76 OPERATING BUDGET (000's)[1]	
	TOTAL	NON-RECREATION	RECREATION	%	AMOUNT AVAILABLE $	%
Mid-Atlantic	24,863.7	4,888.0	19,975.5	10.5	16,573.6	7.7
Midwest	6,506.3	769.9	5,736.4	3.0	11,365.4	5.3
National Capital Parks	32,630.3	721.6	31,908.7	16.8	33,218.8[2]	15.4
North Atlantic	23,051.6	1,304.3	21,747.3	11.4	20,324.0	9.4
Pacific Northwest	7,810.8	1,183.9	6,626.9	3.5	15,866.6	7.4
Rocky Mountain	24,096.1	1,922.5	22,173.6	11.6	30,783.4	14.3
Southeast	75,073.4	31,292.5	43,780.9	23.0	33,606.8	15.6
Southwest	16,571.0	5,323.0	11,248.0	5.9	15,152.0	7.0
Western	28,246.1	1,052.6	27,193.5	14.3	38,833.1	18.0
TOTAL	238,849.1	48,458.3	190,390.8	100.0	215,723.7[1]	100.0

Summations may not equal totals due to rounding.
[1]Excluding Servicewide Programs, Harpers Ferry Center, Denver Service Center and the U.S. Park Police.
[2]Excluding the U.S. Park Police.

Individual Park Statistics

Displayed in the following table are 1974 and 1975 Visitation and Overnight Stays Data (in thousands) for individual areas of the National Park System.

Two-hundred and sixty-eight (268) listings are presented, however, only two hundred and fifty-nine (259) areas were officially reported as of December 31, 1975. 1974 data are shown for nine National Cemetaries, which are now administered in conjunction with their associated historical units, and Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon National Monuments, which were eliminated as separate units in the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act effective January 1975. Thus only 257 individual listings are valid as of December 31, 1975. Two areas, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, are reporting use, however, their data are combined, no breakdown available, with that shown for North Cascades National Park.

Each listing includes the state or states in which the park is located and the regional office through which it is administered. Regional office abbreviations are used:

MA	Mid-Atlantic Region
MW	Midwest Region
NC	National Capital Parks
NA	North Atlantic Region
PN	Pacific Northwest Region
RM	Rocky Mountain Region
SE	Southeast Region
SW	Southwest Region
W	Western Region

Regional offices addresses are listed on pages 59 and 60.

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)

Rec # 1780

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
National Park System Totals	**171,054.8**	**46,382.8**	**217,437.6**	**190,390.8**	**48,458.3**	**238,849.1**	**15,349.8**	**16,715.8**
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, Ky.[3]	413.9	0.0	413.9	406.5	0.0	406.5	0.0	0.0
Acadia NP, Maine	2,335.8	399.1	2,734.9	2,380.5	406.2	2,786.7	223.4	224.9
Adams NHS, Mass.[4]	16.5	6.8	23.3	26.4	4.1	30.6	0.0	0.0
Agate Fossil Beds NM, Nebr.	9.9	0.2	10.1	11.0		11.0	0.0	0.0
Alibates Flint Quarries NM, Tex.	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS, Penn.	43.9	0.2	44.1	46.5	0.1	46.6	0.2	0.1
Amistad NRA, Tex.	931.9	20.0	952.0	1,035.0	24.5	1,059.5	75.0	89.4
Andersonville NHS, Ga.	106.9	0.0	106.9	93.3	0.0	93.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Andrew Johnson NHS, Tenn.	48.0	0.0	48.0	48.9	0.0	48.9	0.0	0.0
Antietam NBS, Md.	436.9	0.0	436.9	542.8	0.0	542.8	3.4	1.4
Antietam NC, Md.[5]	39.7	0.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apostle Islands NL, Wis.[3]	24.1	1.4	25.6	22.7	2.3	25.0	2.4	0.5
Appomattox Court House NHP, Va.	245.3	0.0	245.3	291.9	0.0	291.9	0.0	0.0
Arbuckle NRA, Okla.	316.7	113.5	430.2	372.8	138.9	511.7	65.3	77.2
Arches NP, Utah	166.9	4.4	171.3	236.1	1.8	237.9	29.4	36.9
Arkansas Post NMem, Ark.	48.7	0.0	48.7	52.9	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0
Arlington House—The Robert E. Lee Memorial, Va.	490.1	0.0	490.1	514.9	0.0	514.9	0.	0.0
Assateague Island NS, Md.-Va.	1,712.2	2.3	1,714.4	1,885.8	2.7	1,888.5	69.5	52.1

Aztec Ruins NM, N. Mex.	56.9	0.0	56.9	67.6	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.0
Badlands NM, S. Dak.	1,205.3	12.0	1,217.3	1,153.2	12.0	1,165.2	38.2	39.1
Badelier NM, N. Mex.	148.2	0.8	149.0	248.5	0.8	249.3	27.1	28.1
Bent's Old Fort NHS, Colo.	39.5	0.0	39.5	109.3	0.0	109.3	0.0	0.0
Big Bend NP, Tex.	158.7	32.5	191.3	275.5	56.4	331.9	174.5	216.1
Big Hole NB, Mont.	34.3	0.0	34.8	40.1	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0
Bighorn Canyon NRA, Wyo.-Mont.	211.7	33.6	245.2	298.8	29.8	328.6	17.9	20.9
Biscayne NM, Fla.	409.7	0.0	409.7	351.5	0.0	351.5	26.1	36.8
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM, Colo.	267.1	0.0	267.1	348.9	0.0	348.9	24.0	32.3
Blue Ridge Parkway, Va.-N.C.	11,383.6	2,603.7	13,987.3	11,806.9	3,042.3	14,849.3	263.0	268.3
Booker T. Washington NM, Va.	32.3	0.3	32.5	35.6	0.4	36.0	0.0	0.0
Boston NHP, Mass.[1]	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,095.7	0.0	1,095.7	0.0	0.0
Brices Cross Roads NBS, Miss.	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Bryce Canyon NP, Utah	408.8	1.5	410.3	579.2	0.2	579.3	105.1	58.8
Buck Island Reef NM, V.I.	33.3	0.0	33.3	36.4	0.0	36.4	0.7	0.9

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Buffalo NR, Ark.	205.9	0.0	205.9	224.0	0.0	224.0	59.9	71.1
C & O Canal NHP, Md., W. Va., D.C.	2,453.3	279.7	2,733.0	3,079.5	83.9	3,163.4	58.0	59.7
Cabrillo NM, Calif.[3]	1,266.6	67.8	1,334.4	1,351.5	84.8	1,436.3	0.0	0.0
Canyon De Chelly NM, Ariz.	215.0	282.9	498.0	274.8	369.0	643.7	41.9	58.0
Canyonlands NP, Utah	59.0	*	59.9	71.7	0.1	71.8	28.9	43.5
Cape Cod NS, Mass.	4,331.7	27.7	4,359.4	5,192.6	30.3	5,222.9	26.6	33.8
Cape Hatteras NS, N.C.	1,510.7	206.6	1,717.3	1,572.4	220.2	1,792.6	353.4	359.5
Capitol Reef NP, Utah	214.1	19.9	234.0	263.4	28.7	292.1	22.9	29.3
Capulin Mountain NM, N.M.	43.6	0.1	43.7	48.8	*	48.8	*	0.0
Carl Sandburg Home NHS, N.C.[1]	19.4	0.0	19.4	30.2	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0
Carlsbad Caverns NP, N.M.	672.4	0.0	672.4	790.0	0.0	790.0	1.2	1.9

Casa Grande Ruins NM, Ariz.	98.2	0.0	98.2	135.4	0.0	135.4	0.0	0.0
Castillo de San Marcos NM, Fla.	566.1	0.0	566.1	736.4	0.0	736.4	0.0	0.0
Castle Clinton NM, N.Y.	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.3	0.6	130.9	0.0	0.0
Catoctin Mountain Park, Md.	288.8	115.1	403.9	447.4	113.0	560.4	88.0	83.0
Cedar Breaks NM, Utah	259.4	15.3	274.7	352.3	7.9	360.2	7.1	5.4
Chaco Canyon NM, N.M.	28.6	13.8	42.4	28.5	11.5	40.0	8.7	9.1
Chalmette NHP, La.	204.8	9.6	214.4	259.0	9.6	268.6	0.0	0.0
Chamizal NMem, Tex.	104.7	0.0	104.7	103.1	0.0	103.1	0.0	2.0
Channel Islands NM, Calif.	31.0	12.5	43.5	74.4	16.0	90.3	8.4	14.9
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP, Ga.-Tenn.	933.0	13,765.3	14,698.3	1,189.9	12,720.2	13,910.1	3.7	6.0
Chiricahua NM, Ariz.	52.8	*	52.8	58.9	0.0	58.9	9.8	11.5
Christiansted NHS, V.I.	33.0	0.0	33.0	49.9	0.0	49.9	0.0	0.0
City of Refuge NHP, Hawaii	241.9	0.0	241.9	339.6	0.0	339.6	0.3	0.3
Clara Barton NHS, Md.[1,7]	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Colonial NHP, Va.	6,217.9	2,664.8	8,882.8	6,801.8	2,915.0	9,716.8	0.0	0.0
Colorado NM, Colo.	496.7	151.1	647.8	450.6	152.8	603.3	23.1	29.7

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Coronado NMem, Ariz.	36.7	1.1	37.8	71.7	2.6	74.3	0.0	0.0
Coulee Dam NRA, Wash.	575.1	3.4	578.5	496.4	3.1	499.5	99.2	91.7
Cowpens NB, S.C.	36.4	0.0	36.4	44.9	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0
Crater Lake NP, Oreg.	496.1	28.9	525.0	356.6	70.7	427.3	72.3	31.6
Craters of the Moon NM, Idaho	163.4	0.0	163.4	217.0	0.0	217.0	13.6	17.8
Cumberland Gap NHP, Ky.-Tenn.-Va.	403.5	0.9	404.4	427.2	2.0	429.2	32.5	37.1
Curecanti NRA, Colo.	709.7	0.0	709.7	852.3	0.0	352.3	113.5	109.2
Custer Battlefield NM, Mont.	259.9	0.0	259.9	236.3	0.0	236.3	0.0	0.0
De Soto NMem, Fla.	114.8	0.0	114.8	143.6	0.0	143.6	0.0	0.0
Death Valley NM, Calif.-Nev.	368.8	15.4	384.1	545.5	22.7	568.3	191.5	308.4

Delaware Water Gap NRA, Penn.-N.J.	521.0	0.0	521.0	799.3	0.0	799.3	5.0	16.1
Devils Postpile NM, Calif.[4]	88.8	0.0	88.8	87.6	0.0	87.6	5.3	5.1
Devils Tower NM, Wyo.	122.6	3.0	125.6	148.9	2.7	151.6	11.6	14.1
Dinosaur NM, Utah-Colo.	326.0	6.7	332.6	373.4	7.5	380.8	60.3	71.7
Edison NHS, N.J.	47.5	0.0	47.5	52.6	0.0	52.6	0.0	0.0
Effigy Mounds NM, Iowa	62.8	0.2	62.9	69.5	0.7	70.2	0.0	0.0
El Morro NM, N.M.	24.9	2.6	27.5	29.2	2.8	32.0	2.0	3.1
Everglades NP, Fla.	781.2	218.9	1,000.0	782.4	235.0	1,017.4	121.1	177.2
Federal Hall NMem, N.Y.	82.2	2.9	85.1	116.6	2.9	119.5	0.0	0.0
Fire Island NS, N.Y.	473.3	77.1	550.4	510.8	149.3	660.0	54.2	75.6
Florissant Fossil Beds NM, Colo.	25.7	0.9	26.6	39.5	0.6	40.1	0.0	0.0
Ford's Theatre NHS, D.C.	525.5	6.1	531.5	578.9	1.7	580.6	0.0	0.0
Fort Bowie NHS, Ariz.	3.4	*	3.4	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Fort Caroline NMem, Fla.	74.8	0.0	74.8	72.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Clatsop NMem, Oreg.	85.1	0.0	85.1	114.0	0.0	114.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Davis NHS, Tex.	52.9	0.1	53.0	67.0	0.1	67.1	0.0	0.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Fort Donelson NC, Tenn.[5]	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Donelson NMP, Tenn.	222.6	618.5	841.1	277.5	765.3	1,042.8	0.2	0.3
Fort Frederica NM, Ga.	168.0	0.5	168.5	281.0	0.5	281.6	0.0	0.0
Fort Jefferson NM, Fla.	5.1	16.7	21.8	9.7	12.1	21.8	26.7	27.6
Fort Laramie NHS, Wyo.	107.5	0.4	107.9	105.5	0.3	105.8	0.0	0.0
Fort Larned NHS, Kans.	17.5	0.0	17.5	18.7	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0
Fort Matanzas NM, Fla.	255.9	0.0	255.9	260.6	0.0	260.6	0.0	0.0
Fort McHenry NM, Md.	458.5	0.7	459.3	598.0	0.7	598.7	0.0	0.0
Fort Necessity NB, Penn.	141.3	0.9	142.2	210.5	0.9	211.5	0.0	0.0
Fort Point NHS, Calif.	649.5	0.0	649.5	676.2	0.0	676.2	1.6	1.6

Fort Pulaski NM, Ga.	288.5	4.8	293.3	296.4	4.8	301.2	0.0	0.0
Fort Raleigh NHS, N.C.	336.1	0.2	336.3	347.8	0.2	348.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Smith NHS, Ark.	85.9	0.0	85.9	89.4	0.0	89.4	0.0	0.0
Fort Stanwix NM, N.Y.[4]	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Sumter NM, S.C.	158.8	0.0	158.8	178.7	0.0	178.7	0.0	0.0
Fort Union NM, N.M.	13.9	0.0	13.9	16.3	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0
Fort Union Trading Post NHS, N. Dak.-Mont.	3.3	*	3.3	4.8	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.0
Fort Vancouver NHS, Wash.[3]	148.7	31.5	180.2	238.9	43.5	282.4	0.0	0.0
Fort Washington Park, Md.[7]	1,125.0	0.0	1,125.0	649.6	0.0	649.6	0.0	2.4
Fossil Butte NM, Wyo.[1]	13.9	0.8	14.6	8.6	0.3	8.9	*	0.0
Frederick Douglass Home NMem, D.C.[3,7]	119.9	0.0	119.9	24.9	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.0
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP, Va.	1,183.4	55.3	1,238.6	1,150.2	54.3	1,204.5	0.0	0.0
Fredericksburg NC, Va.[5]	40.9	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gateway NRA, N.Y.-N.J.	3,832.4	279.0	4,111.4	7,618.8	473.6	8,092.4	10.1	13.3
General Grant NMem, New York	60.4	0.2	60.7	71.2	0.2	71.4	0.0	0.0
George Washington Birthplace NM, Va.	153.3	2.6	155.8	202.3	2.6	204.9	0.0	0.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
George Washington Carver NM, Mo.	35.9	0.0	35.9	40.1	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md.[3,7]	5,996.6	0.0	5,996.6	6,449.4	0.0	6,449.4	0.3	0.0
George Rogers Clark NHP, Ind.	77.3	0.3	77.6	92.1	1.6	93.8	0.0	0.0
Gettysburg NC, Penn.[5]	2,495.5	0.0	2,495.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gettysburg NMP, Penn.	1,279.4	74.4	1,353.8	2,242.7	74.4	2,317.1	8.3	9.7
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, N.M.	32.9	0.0	32.9	41.7	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0
Glacier Bay NM, Alaska	50.5	0.6	51.1	50.6	21.3	72.0	17.5	29.0
Glacier NP, Mont.	1,405.5	1.1	1,406.6	1,570.0	1.4	1,571.4	349.9	338.3
Glen Canyon NRA, Ariz. Utah	1,129.5	28.7	1,158.2	1,108.8	30.5	1,139.3	633.7	786.3
Golden Gate NRA, Calif.	702.3	3.3	705.6	1,196.9	0.0	1,196.9	0.0	0.0
Golden Spike NHS, Utah	30.9	17.8	48.7	36.5	24.6	61.1	0.0	0.0
Gran Quivira NM, N. Mex.	32.2	0.1	32.3	31.8	*	31.8	0.1	0.1

Grand Canyon NM, Ariz.[6]	13.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0
Grand Canyon NP, Ariz.[6]	1,874.7	153.5	2,028.2	2,625.1	217.9	2,843.0	787.1	992.8
Grand Portage NM, Minn.[3]	29.7	0.0	29.7	37.5	0.0	37.5	0.2	0.2
Grand Teton NP, Wyo.	2,392.9	543.8	2,936.8	2,173.5	633.5	2,807.0	473.5	531.0
Great Sand Dunes NM, Colo.	194.7	0.8	195.6	271.2	1.2	272.4	47.9	50.1
Great Smoky Mountains NP, N.C.-Tenn.	7,807.8	2,639.5	10,447.2	8,541.5	2,389.5	10,930.9	620.5	688.0
Greenbelt Park, Md.[7]	249.0	1,047.4	1,296.4	1,040.2	306.1	1,346.3	49.7	82.1
Guadalupe Mountains NP, Tex.	37.5	1.8	39.4	50.3	*	50.4	9.0	11.3
Guilford Courthouse NMP, N.C.[3]	570.5	358.0	928.5	91.8	135.5	227.4	0.1	0.2
Gulf Islands NS, Fla.-Miss.	1,011.6	25.6	1,037.1	1,364.7	25.6	1,390.2	140.0	133.0
Haleakala NP, Hawaii	433.5	7.7	441.3	524.9	8.7	533.6	20.8	21.2
Hamilton Grange NMem, N.Y.	5.4	0.2	5.7	7.6	0.2	7.9	0.0	0.0
Hampton NHS, Md.	49.1	0.5	49.6	52.7	0.5	53.2	0.0	0.0
Harpers Ferry NHP, W. Va., Md.	695.7	197.7	893.4	780.0	216.4	996.5	0.0	0.0
Hawaii Volcanoes NP, Hawaii	1,164.9	448.1	1,613.1	1,353.9	318.1	1,672.0	92.3	95.6
Herbert Hoover NHS, Iowa	381.5	18.0	399.5	360.5	18.0	378.5	0.0	0.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, N.Y.	285.1	0.0	285.1	289.1	0.0	289.1	0.0	0.0
Homestead NM of America, Nebr.	19.9	0.0	19.9	18.1	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0
Hopewell Village NHS, Penn.	154.4	1.0	155.4	147.7	0.0	147.7	0.0	0.0
Horseshoe Bend NMP, Ala.	49.5	430.1	479.6	61.9	422.5	484.4	0.0	0.0
Hot Springs NP, Ark.	1,631.4	683.0	2,314.5	1,351.0	2,132.6	3,483.6	26.0	24.2
Hovenweep NM, Utah-Colo.	10.9	0.1	11.0	13.2	*	13.2	1.9	4.0
Hubbell Trading Post NHS, Ariz.	28.6	45.1	73.6	31.5	36.2	67.7	0.0	0.0
Independence NHP, Penn.	2,307.6	978.5	3,286.2	2,265.2	1,501.2	3,766.4	0.0	0.0
Indiana Dunes NL, Ind.[3,8]	63.0	0.0	63.0	100.5	263.4	363.9	0.0	263.4
Isle Royale NP, Mich.	13.9	0.0	13.9	16.8	0.0	16.8	65.4	63.8
Jefferson Memorial, D.C.	1,404.8	0.0	1,404.8	1,632.7	0.0	1,632.7	0.0	0.0

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS, Mo.	2,197.2	118.8	2,316.0	2,191.0	112.8	2,303.9	0.0	0.0
Jewel Cave NM, S. Dak.	81.6	0.1	81.7	77.9	0.1	78.0	0.0	0.0
JFK Ctr. for the Perf. Arts, D.C.[1]	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.8	0.0	184.8	0.0	0.0
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway, Wyo.	1,597.5	0.0	1,597.5	1,442.8	0.0	1,442.8	66.4	105.4
John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, Mass.	28.1	0.0	28.1	29.3	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0
John Muir NHS, Calif.	24.5	1.1	25.6	27.0	0.5	27.5	0.8	0.8
Johnstown Flood NMem, Penn.	54.3	0.2	54.5	61.8	0.2	62.0	0.0	0.0
Joshua Tree NM, Calif.	501.9	2.0	503.9	552.2	2.2	554.4	139.3	140.0
Katmai NM, Alaska	11.9	0.6	12.5	9.7	0.3	10.0	4.4	3.8
Kennesaw Mountain NBP, Ga.	616.2	5,750.7	6,366.9	598.8	5,748.0	6,346.8	1.4	1.8
Kings Canyon NP, Calif.	1,216.8	7.6	1,224.4	1,031.5	3.8	1,035.3	352.9	318.6
Kings Mountain NMP, S.C.	203.8	203.8	407.5	282.4	282.4	564.8	0.0	0.0
Lake Mead NRA, Ariz.-Nev.	5,731.6	207.9	5,939.5	6,001.5	217.7	6,219.2	1,703.3	1,573.9
Lake Meredith NRA, Tex.	1,732.2	0.0	1,732.2	1,708.8	0.0	1,708.8	100.8	150.3
Lassen Volcanic NP, Calif.	408.7	0.0	408.7	444.5	0.9	445.4	66.1	86.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Lava Beds NM, Calif.	99.2	41.4	140.6	94.2	42.9	137.0	8.4	9.9
Lehman Caves NM, Nev.	32.1	0.6	32.7	37.9	0.6	38.5	0.0	0.0
Lincoln Boyhood NMem, Ind.	108.7	0.2	108.9	131.3	0.3	131.6	0.0	0.0
Lincoln Home NHS, Ill.	522.6	0.0	522.6	494.0	0.0	494.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln Memorial, D.C.	2,827.6	0.0	2,827.6	4,351.9	0.0	4,351.9	0.0	0.0
Longfellow NHS, Mass.	22.0	0.0	22.0	20.1	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0
Lyndon B. Johnson NHS, Tex.	379.8	0.0	379.8	403.4	0.0	403.4	0.0	0.0
Mammoth Cave NP, Ky.	1,566.9	173.1	1,740.0	1,680.7	173.1	1,853.8	181.7	180.3
Manassas NBP, Va.	699.0	0.0	699.0	805.9	0.0	805.9	0.0	0.0
Marble Canyon NM, Ariz.[6]	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0

Mesa Verde NP, Colo.	445.4	1.3	446.7	614.5	1.1	615.6	176.5	211.9
Minute Man NHP, Mass.[3]	812.8	0.0	812.8	1,243.6	0.0	1,243.6	0.0	0.0
Montezuma Castle NM, Ariz.	337.8	1.4	339.2	488.1	1.4	489.4	0.0	0.0
Moores Creek NMP, N.C.	42.9	0.0	42.9	49.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	0.0
Morristown NHP, N.J.	833.2	142.0	975.2	622.0	64.0	686.0	0.0	0.0
Mound City Group NM, Ohio	82.8	0.5	83.3	97.6	0.4	98.0	0.0	0.0
Mount McKinley NP, Alaska	161.4	264.1	425.5	160.6	275.5	436.1	102.5	123.3
Mount Rainier NP, Wash.	1,138.1	357.4	1,495.5	1,176.5	344.8	1,521.3	180.2	149.2
Mount Rushmore NMem, S. Dak.	1,592.5	193.2	1,785.7	1,533.5	460.8	1,994.3	0.0	0.0
Muir Woods NM, California	805.2	6.0	811.2	974.4	6.0	980.4	0.0	0.0
Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.-Tenn.-Ala.	8,579.1	4,289.5	12,868.6	8,825.0	4,412.5	13,237.5	12.1	12.6
National Capital Parks, D.C.-Md.-Va.[5,7]	5,520.0	0.0	5,520.0	6,488.4	0.0	6,488.4	0.0	0.0
Natural Bridges NM, Utah	39.5	0.8	40.3	47.8	0.6	48.4	6.2	7.4
Navajo NM, Ariz.	33.1	77.5	110.6	39.5	31.1	70.6	8.9	9.1
Nez Perce NHP, Idaho	132.9	7.4	140.3	149.3	7.3	156.6	0.0	0.0
North Cascades NP, Wash.[2]	882.0	3.2	885.3	866.2	2.8	869.1	136.7	142.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Ocmulgee NM, Ga.	104.4	0.0	104.4	115.3	0.0	115.3	0.0	0.0
Olympic NP, Wash.	2,094.1	385.1	2,479.3	2,289.2	365.5	2,654.6	448.8	480.9
Orgeon Caves NM, Ore.	151.5	0.8	152.3	157.7	1.5	159.2	5.7	6.4
Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Ariz.[3]	103.0	2.0	105.0	137.1	2.0	139.2	35.2	60.1
Ozark NSR, Mo.	1,084.5	343.9	1,428.4	1,083.4	367.8	1,451.2	258.4	241.0
Padre Island NS, Tex.	789.4	7.0	796.3	861.3	10.9	872.2	117.6	131.0
Pea Ridge NMP, Ark.	86.3	0.0	86.3	94.5	0.0	94.5	0.0	0.0
Pecos NM, N. Mex.	42.4	0.0	42.4	61.2	0.0	61.2	0.0	0.0
Perry's Victory & Intl. Peace Memorial, Ohio	107.4	0.0	107.4	101.9	0.0	101.9	0.0	0.0
Petersburg NB, Va.	417.8	0.0	417.8	467.5	0.0	467.5	0.7	0.0
Petrified Forest NP, Ariz.	781.0	8.1	789.2	979.4	8.2	987.6	0.3	0.2
Pictured Rocks NL, Mich.	296.3	2.6	298.9	277.3	2.0	279.3	16.5	19.9

Pinnacles NM, Calif.[3]	138.5	0.0	138.5	162.2	0.0	162.2	41.5	47.4
Pipe Spring NM, Ariz.	18.9	0.1	19.0	22.8	0.1	23.0	0.0	0.0
Pipestone NM, Minn.	148.0	0.0	148.0	164.1	0.0	164.1	0.0	0.0
Piscataway Park, Md.	50.6	0.0	50.6	38.9	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.0
Platt NP, Okla.	1,749.9	2,153.6	3,903.5	1,652.6	2,476.5	4,129.1	87.3	74.6
Point Reyes NS, Calif.	1,307.9	25.8	1,333.7	1,466.7	25.8	1,492.5	31.8	42.1
Poplar Grove NC, Va.[5]	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prince William Forest Park, Va.	353.6	0.5	354.1	502.5	0.5	502.9	109.3	114.1
Puukohola Heiau NHS, Hawaii[1]	2.5	0.0	2.5	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Rainbow Bridge NM, Utah	55.1	0.1	55.1	65.2	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0
Redwood NP, Calif.	297.4	30.9	328.3	368.2	22.8	391.0	5.2	9.2
Richmond NBP, Va.	288.7	69.1	357.8	295.6	69.1	364.6	1.3	1.5
Rock Creek Division, D.C.[7]	756.7	0.0	756.7	633.2	0.0	633.2	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain NP, Colo.	2,489.3	11.8	2,501.1	2,842.2	12.6	2,854.8	303.1	308.5
Russell Cave NM, Ala.	21.2	0.5	21.7	26.0	0.6	26.5	0.0	0.0
Sagamore Hill NHS, N.Y.[3]	225.5	0.6	226.2	275.5	0.0	275.5	0.0	0.0
Saguaro NM, Ariz.	363.8	0.0	363.8	395.1	0.0	395.1	3.2	3.9

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Saint Croix NSR, Wis.	190.0	0.0	190.0	190.9	0.0	190.9	9.5	7.2
Saint-Gaudens NHS, N.H.[4]	12.4	0.0	12.4	15.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0
Salem Maritime NHS, Mass.	304.8	0.0	304.8	381.2	0.0	381.2	0.0	0.0
San Juan Island NHP, Wash.	68.3	0.0	68.3	64.1	0.0	64.1	0.0	0.0
San Juan NHS, P.R.	992.5	0.0	992.5	1,076.6	0.0	1,076.6	0.0	0.0
Saratoga NHP, N.Y.	113.6	170.8	284.4	179.5	167.6	347.1	0.0	0.0
Saugus Iron Works NHS, Mass.	34.2	2.2	36.4	49.6	1.2	50.8	0.0	0.0
Scotts Bluff NM, Nebr.	166.9	0.0	166.9	174.3	0.0	174.3	0.0	0.0
Sequoia NP, Calif.	686.6	0.3	686.9	957.0	0.4	957.4	287.4	332.4
Shadow Mountain NRA, Colo.	197.3	0.0	197.3	195.3	0.0	195.3	108.3	105.2
Shenandoah NP, Va.	1,949.4	265.9	2,215.3	2,420.6	265.9	2,686.5	550.7	583.9

Shiloh NC, Tenn.[5]	73.7	0.0	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shilo NMP, Tenn.	481.1	129.5	610.6	345.5	294.9	640.4	11.1	13.3
Sitka NHP, Alaska	60.9	2.9	63.8	73.5	3.5	77.0	0.0	0.0
Statue of Lberty NM, N.Y.-N.J.	1,120.2	0.3	1,120.5	1,145.2	0.0	1,145.2	*	0.0
Stones River NB, Tenn.	90.4	0.5	90.9	119.7	1.1	120.9	0.3	0.4
Stones River NC, Tenn.[5]	47.9	0.5	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sunset Crater NM, Ariz.	193.3	10.4	203.8	236.5	10.2	246.7	0.0	0.0
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS, N.Y.	12.4	3.9	16.3	9.0	1.8	10.9	0.0	0.0
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS, N.Y.	17.0	2.5	19.5	17.8	2.1	20.0	0.0	0.0
Theodore Roosevelt Island, Va.[3,7]	212.4	0.0	212.4	65.3	0.0	65.3	0.0	0.0
Theodore Roosevelt NMemP, N. Dak.	698.6	3.1	701.7	800.9	3.1	804.0	30.7	38.9
Timpanogos Cave NM, Utah	226.6	0.0	226.6	65.5	93.6	159.1	0.0	0.0
Tonto NM, Ariz.	49.3	0.0	49.3	55.9	0.0	55.9	0.0	0.0
Tumacacori NM, Ariz.	71.0	0.0	71.0	78.7	0.0	78.7	0.0	0.0
Tupelo NB, Miss.	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Tuzigoot NM, Ariz.	76.9	3.8	80.6	84.0	5.2	89.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 8. INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS (in thousands)—Continued

AREAS	VISITS						OVERNIGHT STAYS	
	CY 1974			CY 1975			CY 1974	CY 1975
	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	REC.	NON-REC.	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, N.Y.	250.5	0.0	250.5	267.2	0.0	267.2	0.0	0.0
Vicksburg NC, Miss.[5]	172.1	0.0	172.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vicksburg NMP, Miss.	404.5	195.7	600.2	513.9	257.9	770.9	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands NP, V.I.	154.8	143.5	298.2	156.9	146.2	303.1	90.1	106.8
Walnut Canyon NM, Ariz.	58.2	0.4	58.6	70.1	0.4	70.5	0.0	0.0
Washington Monument, D.C.	1,436.2	0.0	1,436.2	1,064.5	0.0	1,064.5	0.0	0.0
Whiskeytown NRA, Calif.	789.4	2.0	791.4	1,283.4	2.2	1,285.6	65.5	77.9
White House, D.C.	1,349.6	0.0	1,349.6	1,492.8	0.0	1,492.8	0.0	0.0
White Sands NM, N. Mex.	553.9	4.1	557.9	564.1	5.3	569.4	0.4	0.5
Whitman Mission NHS, Wash.	124.4	1.2	125.7	112.5	1.2	113.6	0.0	0.0
William Howard Taft NHS, Ohio	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0
Wilson's Creek NB, Mo.	39.4	0.0	39.4	41.7	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0

Wind Cave NP, S. Dak.	428.7	427.0	855.7	324.5	298.4	622.9	13.2	16.9
Wolf Trap Fram Park, Va.	509.7	0.0	509.7	537.3	0.0	537.3	0.0	0.0
Wright Brothers NMem, N.C.	472.7	0.1	472.8	485.2	0.1	485.4	0.0	0.0
Wupatki NM, Ariz.	105.7	6.5	112.2	134.9	6.5	141.5	0.0	0.0
Yellowstone NP, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho	1,928.9	8.9	1,937.8	2,239.5	6.6	2,246.1	1,313.3	1,292.6
Yorktown NC, Va.[5]	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yosemite NP, Calif.	2,274.6	68.5	2,343.1	2,537.4	81.7	2,619.0	1,896.0	1,935.6
Zion NP, Utah	859.3	82.0	941.3	1,055.2	109.4	1,164.6	182.4	307 0

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE OF INDIVIDUAL PARK STATISTICS

—Indicates zero.
*Less than 50 visitors or overnight stays.

1 The following areas' first data series started later than January 1974: Carl Sandburg Home NHS (May 1974), Gateway NRA (July 1974), Puukohola Heiau NHS (July 1974), JFK Center for the Performing Arts (Jan. 1975), Boston NHP (July 1975), Clara Barton NHS (June 1975).
2 Data for North Cascades NP, Ross Lake NRA and Lake Chelan NRA are shown combined; no breakdown available.
3 The 1974 visits figures for these areas are not strictly comparable to the 1975 figures, due to changes in the counting procedures.
4 Area temporarily closed or reports discontinued seasonally. Year to date figures for Washington Monument are not comparable due to closure of the Monument for repairs from January 6, 1975 to March 21, 1975.
5 The 10 National Cemeteries have been delisted as separate units of the System, and are now considered part of their respective associated historical areas. (Battleground NC data for 1974 are included in National Capital Parks total shown.) For statistical purposes, the public use data have been kept on the old separate basis through December 31, 1974.
6 Grand Canyon NM, Marble Canyon NM, and the eastern portion of Lake Mead NRA were absorbed into an expanded Grand Canyon NP by legislation signed on January 3, 1975. For statistical purposes, the public use data changes have been made effective January 1.
7 Certain areas formerly included in National Capital Parks are now listed as separate units of the National Park System; the ones in reporting status are Fort Washington, Greenbelt Park and Rock Creek Park. (See footnote 5 for another change.)
8 Nonrecreation visits and overnight stays at Indiana Dunes NL reflect use by persons occupying dwellings owned by the NPS but leased back to occupants for 25 years.

Notes Regarding Data Collection and Presentation

Public use data are collected in this field year-round on a continuous basis, except at a few parks which are closed for the winter. Excepted from the reporting requirement are those areas not in Federal ownership, a few parks where it is impractical to produce consistent or meaningful data, and a few parks which are not yet open for public use. All data are as of the end of the year (fiscal or calendar) unless otherwise noted.

Note that certain areas which are administratively considered as parts of National Capital Parks are listed in their own right as units of the National Park System, and no data for them are included in that shown for National Capital Parks for CY 1975. Those areas are:

Antietam NBS
Arlington House—The Robert E. Lee Memorial
Catoctin Mountain Park
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP
Clara Barton NHS
Ford's Theater NHS
Fort Washington Park
Fredrick Douglass Home NMem
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Greenbelt Park
Harpers Ferry NHP
Jefferson Memorial
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Lincoln Memorial
Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
Manassas NBP
National Visitor Center

Piscataway Park
Prince William Forest Park
Rock Creek Park
Sewall-Belmont House NHS
Theodore Roosevelt Island
Washington Monument
White House
Wolf Trap Farm Park

Due to a sharp wrench in the designation and classification of areas in the National Park System, based on legislative actions and administrative decisions in late 1974 and early 1975, the number of areas administered and reporting use between 1974 and 1975 appears to have declined. The decline, however is illusory.

In early 1974, 298 acres were defined as part of the National Park System. Eleven new areas were authorized by the 93rd Congress prior to December 31, 1974, which brought the total to 309 areas.

On January 3, 1975, an additional area was authorized and another legislative action caused the elimination of two National Monuments as separate units through their addition to Grand Canyon National Park. Thus the National Park System would have consisted of 308 areas udner the 1974 designation system.

However, several administrative decisions resulted in additional changes. The ten National Cemetaries were dropped as separate units and are now considered part of their associated historical areas. Fifteen areas previously considered part of the National Park System have been moved into a new category called Affiliated Areas. These areas draw on the NPS budget but are neither staffed nor owned by the Federal Government (two additional areas not previously counted in the System's list were designated as Affiliated Areas which brings that total to seventeen). Two parkways and Wolf National Scenic Riverway were delisted completely, as they are not

expected to remain under NPS jurisdiction. Therefore the deletion of 10 National Cemetaries, 15 Affiliated Areas, and the 3 areas placed in deferred status brings the total to 280.

Finally, recognition was given to six units of the National Capital Parks as separate parks in their own right bringing the total number of areas in the System to 286 as shown in the summary tables for 1975.

Definitions

As used in this report, certain terms have specialized definitions.

Visit The entry of any person, except National Park Service personnel (meaning staff of cooperating associations, concessioners and contractors, as well as those directly employed by the Service, and the households of personnel residing in the parks), onto lands or waters administered by the National Park Service.

Visitor A person who generates a visit as defined above. Though this same person may enter the same park a number of times, or several different parks over the course of the year, he is counted as a separate visit for each entry.

Visitor-Hour The presence of one or more visitors in a park for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating one hour (e.g., one person for one hour, two persons for one-half hour each, etc.).

Overnight Stay The passing of one night by a visitor within a park (on park lands or waters, not on private inholdings within the park boundaries). An overnight stay occurs each night a visitor remains in the park.

Nonrecreation Any use other than recreation use as defined above.

Recreation Any reportable use of National Park Service areas for the purpose of engaging in any activities except those which are part of, or incidental to, the pursuit of a gainful occupation.

Management Category Basically, one of three categories of parks for which management policies have been promulgated by the National Park Service. These are "natural", "historical", and "recreational". National Capital Parks is essentially an urban park system not statistically truly comparable with the individual parks of the National Park System.

Regional Offices

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Midwest Regional Office
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
150 Causeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Pacific Northwest Regional Office
National Park Service
523 Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington, 98101

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
1895 Phoenix Blvd.
Atlanta, Georgia 30349

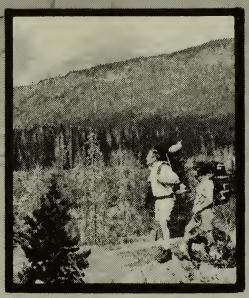
Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Old Santa Fe Trail
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Western Regional Office
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

National Capital Parks
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW.
Washington, D.C. 20242

NPS 157

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1976—627-358

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LIBRARIES
3 2108 04126 2976

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through the outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.